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NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
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NEWS 12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
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NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
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NEWS 19	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 20	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 21	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 22	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 23	Jul 19	NTIS to be reloaded July 28, 2002
NEWS 24	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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=> s bis-arsenical molecule

L1 3 BIS-ARSENICAL MOLECULE

=> s modified fluorescein arsenical helix binder

L2 4 MODIFIED FLUORESCEIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER

=> d l2 ti abs ibib tot

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -
AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified

polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48100 peptide DGENE
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -
INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
US 2000-502664 20000211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilised on a solid support -
AN AAM48099 peptide DGENE
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

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INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
US 2000-502664 20000211

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilized on a solid support.
AN 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
AB WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121
NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises contacting a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlAsH) compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized FlAsH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FlAsH compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FlAsH target sequence motif;

(2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a FlAsH target sequence motif comprises:

(i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from the cells;

(ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FIAsH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to FIAsH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FIAsH compound; or

(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FIAsH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FIAsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

(3) a kit comprising a modified FlAsH compound immobilized on a solid support; and

(4) a modified FlAsH of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

Dwg.0/1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345

TITLE. Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** compound immobilized on a solid support.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA
COUNTRY COUNT: 22
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001031086 A	Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P 20000124

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Method of affinity purifying proteins using modified bis-arsenical fluorescein
AB The present invention features methods for purifying polypeptides of interest using a **modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder** (FlAsH) compd. immobilized on a solid support. An exemplary FlAsH target sequence motif is also presented. Examples of modification of the FlAsH compd. which allow immobilization to a solid support are also provided. The present invention also provides DNA constructs for producing a dual affinity tagged polypeptide and methods for purifn. thereof. Human kinesin constructs C-terminally tagged with the peptide WEAAAREACCRECCARA (specifically chelating with .beta.-alanine-modified FlAsH, prepn. given) were expressed in Escherichia coli and purified using beads contg. .beta.-alanine-modified FlAsH. Protein was eluted using 1,2-ethanedithiol.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:545718 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:149588
TITLE: Method of affinity purifying proteins using modified bis-arsenical fluorescein
INVENTOR(S): Vale, Ronald D.; Thorn, Kurt; Cooke, Roger; Matuska, Marija; Naber, Nariman
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	WO 2001-US22[redacted]	20010122
WO 2001053325	[redacted]	20020307		

W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

AU 2001031086	A5	20010731	AU 2001-31086	20010122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-178054P P 20000124
US 2000-502664 A 20000211
WO 2001-US2214 W 20010122
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:149588

=> d l1 ti abs ibib tot

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilised on a solid support -
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AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.
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INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
US 2000-502664 20000211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
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from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or a[illegible]ukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified **bis-arsenical molecule** and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

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PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
US 2000-502664 20000211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
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(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FIAsH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FIAsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

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support; and

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound immobilized on a solid support.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA
COUNTRY COUNT: 22
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
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AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001031086	A Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P 20000124

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NEWS 18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
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NEWS 22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 26	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 27	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 28	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 29	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 30	Oct 25	MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 31	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 32	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
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NEWS 37	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
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NEWS 40	Jan 21	PHARMAML offering one free connect hour in February 2003
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NEWS 42	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS 43	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS 44	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 45	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN

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 NEWS 46  Feb 26  NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
 NEWS 47  Feb 26  PCTFULL now contains images
 NEWS 48  Mar 04  SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
 NEWS 49  Mar 19  APOLLIT offering free connect time in April 2003
 NEWS 50  Mar 20  EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
 NEWS 51  Mar 24  PATDPAFULL now available on STN
 NEWS 52  Mar 24  Additional information for trade-named substances without
                  structures available in REGISTRY
 NEWS 53  Mar 24  Indexing from 1957 to 1966 added to records in CA/CAPLUS

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1/24/06

=> s fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound
L1 3 FLUORESCEIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND

=> d l1 ti abs ibib tot

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid support -
AN AAM48100 peptide DGENE
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.
ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48100 peptide DGENE
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid support -
INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
US 2000-502664 20000211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]
DESCRIPTION: Fluorescein arsenical helix peptide.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid support -
AN AAM48099 peptide DGENE
AB The invention relates to a method of isolating a polypeptide of interest comprising contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilised on a solid support with a solution

containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilised FlAsH compound and eluting the polypeptide from immobilised FlAsH compound. The method is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote. The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilised FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAM48099 peptide DGENE
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilised on a solid support -
INVENTOR: Vale R D; Thorn K; Cooke R; Matuska M; Naber N
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REGC)UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PATENT INFO: WO 2001053325 A2 20010726 52p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2001-US2214 20010122
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-178054P 20000124
US 2000-502664 20000211
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2001-602285 [68]
DESCRIPTION: Fluorescein arsenical helix binder target sequence motif.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilized on a solid support.
AN 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
AB WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121
NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH) compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif, under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized FlAsH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FlAsH compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FlAsH target sequence motif;

(2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a FlAsH target sequence motif comprises:

(i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from the cells;

(ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FIAsH compounds immobilized on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow binding of polypeptide to FIAsH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from immobilized FIAsH compound; or

(iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FIAsH compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to immobilized FIAsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of

polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from affinity resin; or

(3) a kit comprising a modified FlAsH compound immobilized on a solid support; and

(4) a modified FlAsH of formula (I), its tautomers, anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation reaction using any amino acid.

USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an eukaryote (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a single purification step. The specific reaction between modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized FlAsH compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography.

Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilized on a solid support.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA
COUNTRY COUNT: 22
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001031086	A Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P 20000124

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:42:04 ON 09 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOBUSINESS, WPIDS, BIOSIS, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CABA, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:43:00 ON 09 APR 2003

L1 3 S FLUORESCEIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND

```
=> s Flash
L2      230023 FLASH

=> s l1 and tautomer
L3           0 L1 AND TAUTOMER

=> s l1 and l2
L4           3 L1 AND L2

=> s l4 and acylation
L5           1 L4 AND ACYLATION

=> d l5 ti abs ibib tot

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI   Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide
     extract, by using a modified Fluorescein arsenical
     helix binder compound immobilized on a solid
     support.
AN   2001-602285 [68]   WPIDS
AB   WO 200153325 A UPAB: 20011121
     NOVELTY - A method of isolating (M) a polypeptide of interest comprises
     contacting a modified Fluorescein arsenical helix binder (FlAsH)
     compound immobilized on a solid support with a solution containing
     modified polypeptide, to contain a FlAsH target sequence motif,
     under conditions to allow binding of polypeptide to immobilized
     FlAsH compound, and eluting the polypeptide from immobilized
     FlAsH compound.
          DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
          (1) a DNA construct (DC) comprising an origin of replication, a
     selectable marker, a promoter that allows expression of the polypeptide
     and a multiple cloning site, where at the 5' or 3' end of the multiple
     cloning site is a genetically-encoded affinity tag or is a FlAsH
     target sequence motif;
          (2) a method for producing a polypeptide of interest which has at its
     N-terminus a genetically-encoded affinity tag and at its C-terminus a
     FlAsH target sequence motif comprises:
          (i) expressing a DNA sequence which encodes the polypeptide of
     interest from DC in a cell and producing the polypeptide of interest from
     the cells;
          (ii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with an
     affinity resin binding to the affinity tag, (b) eluting polypeptides to
     affinity column, (c) contacting the modified FIAsH compounds immobilized
     on a solid support with polypeptides from (b) under conditions that allow
     binding of polypeptide to FIAsH compound, and (d) eluting the polypeptide
     from immobilized FIAsH compound; or
          (iii) contacting a solution comprising (a) polypeptide with a FIAsH
     compound immobilized to a solid support, (b) eluting polypeptides to
     immobilized FIAsH compound, (c) contacting an affinity resin with the
     polypeptide solution from (b) under conditions that allow binding of
     polypeptide to the affinity resin, and (d) eluting the polypeptide from
     affinity resin; or
          (3) a kit comprising a modified FlAsH compound immobilized
     on a solid support; and
          (4) a modified FlAsH of formula (I), its tautomers,
     anhydrides or salts, where R is the product of an acylation
     reaction using any amino acid.
          USE - (M) is useful for isolating a polypeptide of interest from a
     cell lysate, crude polypeptide extract, partially purified polypeptide
     extract, a cell or cell free solution derived from plant, prokaryote or an
     eukaryote (claimed).
          ADVANTAGE - The method yields substantially pure protein from a
     single purification step. The specific reaction between modified
     bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence is reversible and the complex
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containing the modified bis-arsenical molecule and target sequence can be dissociated. Protein purification using the immobilized **FlAsH** compound can be adapted for use in many different types of chromatography. Dwg.0/1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-602285 [68] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-178345
TITLE: Isolating polypeptide of interest from cell lysate or crude polypeptide extract, by using a modified **Fluorescein arsenical helix binder compound** immobilized on a solid support.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 E12 E23
INVENTOR(S): COOKE, R; MATUSKA, M; NABER, N; THORN, K; VALE, R D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA
COUNTRY COUNT: 22
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001053325	A2	20010726	(200168)*	EN	52
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001031086	A	20010731	(200171)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001053325	A2	WO 2001-US2214	20010122
AU 2001031086	A	AU 2001-31086	20010122

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001031086	A Based on	WO 200153325

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-502664 20000211; US 2000-178054P 20000124

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:42:04 ON 09 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOBUSINESS, WPIDS, BIOSIS, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CABA, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:43:00 ON 09 APR 2003

L1 3 S FLUORESCEIN ARSENICAL HELIX BINDER COMPOUND
L2 230023 S FLASH
L3 0 S L1 AND TAUTOMER
L4 3 S L1 AND L2
L5 1 S L4 AND ACYLATION

=> s protein isolation
L6 10485 PROTEIN ISOLATION

=> s l1 and modified
L7 3 L1 AND MODIFIED

=> s tautomer
L8 6374 TAUTOMER

=> s anhydride

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L9      265971 ANHYDRIDE

=> s l9 and l8
L10       1266 L9 AND L8

=> s l10 and salt
L11       1129 L10 AND SALT

=> s l11 and l1
L12          0 L11 AND L1

=> s l11 and fluorescein
L13         20 L11 AND FLUORESCEIN

=> d l13 ti abs ibib tot

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 20  USPATFULL
TI     Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use
AB     The present invention relates generally to oligonucleotide analogues
       that include novel protein nucleic acid molecules (PNAs), particularly
       monomers, dimers, oligomers thereof and methods of making and using
       these oligonucleotide analogues. The PNAs of the present invention are
       characterized as including a variety of classes of molecules, such as,
       for example, hydroxyproline peptide nucleic acids (HypNA), and serine
       peptide nucleic acids (SerNA). The invention includes monomers,
       homodimers, heterodimers, homopolymers and heteropolymers of these and
       other oligonucleotide analogues. The present invention includes methods
       of using these oligonucleotide analogues in the detection and separating
       of nucleic acid molecules, including uses that include the utilization
       of oligonucleotide analogues on a solid support. The present invention
       also includes methods for purifying or separating nucleic acids, such as
       mRNA molecules, by hybridization with the oligonucleotides of the
       present invention. The present invention also includes the use of
       oligonucleotides of the present invention in antisense and homologous
       recombination constructs and methods.

ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:86184  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and
                         methods of use
INVENTOR(S):             Efimov, Vladimir, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
                         Fernandez, Joseph, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
                         Archdeacon, Dorothy, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
                         Archdeacon, John, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
                         Chakhmakhcheva, Oksana, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
                         Buryakova, Alla, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
                         Choob, Mikhail, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
                         Hondorp, Kyle, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER         KIND    DATE
                         --------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2003059789      A1   20030327
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2002-72975      A1   20020209  (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-805296, filed
                         on 13 Mar 2001, PENDING

                                NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------- --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    WO 2001-US811       20010313
                         US 2000-189190P     20000314 (60)
                         US 2000-250334P     20001130 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    DAVID R PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, 12625 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE,
                         SUITE 205, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130
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NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6749

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Water-soluble rhodamine dye conjugates
AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:79329 USPATFULL
TITLE: Water-soluble rhodamine dye conjugates
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, UNITED STATES
Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES
Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, UNITED STATES
Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applera Corporation, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES, 94404 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003055257	A1	20030320
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-7253	A1	20011024 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-661206, filed on 14 Sep 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6372907 Division of Ser. No. US 1999-433093, filed on 3 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6191278
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PATTI SELAN, PATENT ADMINISTRATOR, APPLIED BIOSYSTEMS, 850 LINCOLN CENTRE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA, 94404
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 69
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3532
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Fluorescent metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same
AB The present invention is directed, in part, to fluorescent metal sensors for detecting metal ions, and methods of making and using the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:10710 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fluorescent metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Lippard, Stephen J., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Burdette, Shawn, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003008405	A1	20030109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-124742	A1	20020417 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION: US 2001-284700P 20010417 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOLEY HOAG LLP, PATENT GROUP, WORLD TRADE CENTER WEST, 155 SEAPORT BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2600
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2085
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use

AB The present invention relates generally to oligonucleotide analogues that include novel protein nucleic acid molecules (PNAs), particularly monomers, dimers, oligomers thereof and methods of making and using these oligonucleotide analogues. The PNAs of the present invention are characterized as including a variety of classes of molecules, such as, for example, hydroxyproline peptide nucleic acids (HypNA), and serine peptide nucleic acids (SerNA). The invention includes monomers, homodimers, heterodimers, homopolymers and heteropolymers of these and other oligonucleotide analogues. The present invention includes methods of using these oligonucleotide analogues in the detection and separating of nucleic acid molecules, including uses that include the utilization of oligonucleotide analogues on a solid support. The present invention also includes methods for purifying or separating nucleic acids, such as mRNA molecules, by hybridization with the oligonucleotides of the present invention. The present invention also includes the use of oligonucleotides of the present invention in antisense and homologous recombination constructs and methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:280544 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oligonucleotide analogues, methods of synthesis and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Efimov, Vladimir, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Fernandez, Joseph, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Archdeacon, Dorothy, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Archdeacon, John, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Chakhmakhcheva, Oksana, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Buryakova, Alla, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Choob, Mikhail, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Hondorp, Kyle, Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002155989	A1	20021024	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-805296	A1	20010313	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-189190P	20000314 (60)
	US 2000-250334P	20001130 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: DAVID R PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, 12625 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE, SUITE 205, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92130
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 96
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5883
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Nicotinamide acids, amides, and their mimetics active as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes

AB Compounds useful as inhibitors of PDE4 in the treatment of diseases regulated by the activation and degranulation of eosinophils, especially asthma, chronic bronchitis, and chronic obstructuive pulmonary disease, of the formula: ##STR1##

wherein j is 0 or 1, k is 0 or 1, m is 0, 1, or 2; n is 1 or 2; A is selected from the partial Formulas: ##STR2##

where q is 1, 2, or 3, W.sup.3 is --O--; --N(R.sup.9)--; or --OC(.dbd.O)--; R.sup.7 is selected from --H; --(C.sub.1-C.sub.6) alkyl, --(C.sub.2-C.sub.6) alkenyl, or --(C.sub.2-C.sub.6) alkynyl substituted by 0 to 3 substituents R.sup.10; --(CH.sub.2).sub.u--(C.sub.3-C.sub.7) cycloalkyl where u is 0, 1 or 2, substituted by 0 to 3 R.sup.10; and phenyl or benzyl substituted by 0 to 3 R.sup.14; R.sup.8 is tetrazol-5-yl; 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl; 1,2,4-triazol-3-on-5-yl; 1,2,3-triazol-5-yl; imidazol-2-yl; imidazol-4-yl; imidazolidin-2-on-4-yl; 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl; 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-on-5-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-on-3-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl; 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-on-5-yl; 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; morpholinyl; parathiazinyl; oxazolyl; isoxazolyl; thiazolyl; isothiazolyl; pyrrolyl; pyrazolyl; succinimidyl; glutarimidyl; pyrrolidonyl; 2-piperidonyl; 2-pyridonyl; 4-pyridonyl; pyridazin-3-onyl; pyridyl; pyrimidinyl; pyrazinyl; pyridazinyl; indolyl; indolinyl; isoindolinyl; benzo[b]furanyl; 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl; 1,3-dihydroisobenzofuranyl; 2H-1-benzopyranyl; 2-H-chromenyl; chromanyl; benzothienyl; 1H-indazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzoxazolyl; benzisoxazolyl; benzothiazolyl; benzotriazolyl; benzotriazinyl; phthalazinyl; 1,8-naphthyridinyl; quinolinyl; isoquinolinyl; quinazolinyl; quinoxalinyl; pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidinyl; pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidinyl; imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl; pyridopyridinyl; pteridinyl; or 1H-purinyl; or A is selected from phosphorous and sulfur acid groups; W is --O--; --S(.dbd.O).sub.t--, where t is 0, 1, or 2; or --N(R.sup.3)--; Y is .dbd.C(R.sup.1.sub.a)--, or --[N(O).sub.k] where k is 0 or 1; R.sup.4, R.sup.5 and R.sup.6 are (1) --H; provided that R.sup.5 and R.sup.6 are not both --H at the same time, --F; --Cl; --(C.sub.2-C.sub.4) alkynyl; --R.sup.16; --OR.sup.16; --S(.dbd.O).sub.pR.sup.16; --C(.dbd.O)R.sup.16, --C(.dbd.O)OR.sup.16, --C(.dbd.O)OR.sup.16; --OC(.dbd.O)R.sup.16; --CN; --NO.sub.2; --C(.dbd.O)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --OC(.dbd.O)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.O)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.NR.sup.12)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.NCN)NR.sup.16R.sup.16; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.N--NO.sub.2)NR.sup.15R.sup.16; --C(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.15R.sup.16; --CH.sub.2C(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --OC(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --OC(.dbd.N--NO.sub.2)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --CH.sub.2NR.sup.16R.sup.17; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.O)R.sup.16; --NR.sup.12.sub.aC(.dbd.O)OR.sup.16; .dbd.NOR.sup.16; --NR.sup.12.sub.aS(.dbd.O).sub.pR.sup.17 --S(.dbd.O).sub.pNR.sup.16R.sup.17; and --CH.sub.2C(.dbd.NR.sup.12.sub.a)NR.sup.16R.sup.17; (2) --(C.sub.1-C.sub.4) alkyl including dimethyl and --(C.sub.1-C.sub.4) alkoxy substituted with 0 to 3 substituents --F or --Cl; or 0 or 1 substituent (C.sub.1-C.sub.2) alkoxycarbonyl-, (C.sub.1-C.sub.2) alkylcarbonyl-, or (C.sub.1-C.sub.2) alkylcarbonyloxy-; or (3) an aryl or heterocyclic moiety; or (4) R.sup.5 and R.sup.6 are taken together to form a moiety of partial Formulas (1.3.1) through (1.3.15): ##STR3##

or a pharmaceutically acceptable **salt** thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:206794 USPATFULL

TITLE: Nicotinamide acids, amides, and their mimetics active as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes

INVENTOR(S): Magee, Thomas Victor, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
Marfat, Anthony, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
Chambers, Robert James, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002111495	A1	20020815
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-62811	A1	20020131 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-265240P	20010131 (60)
	US 1997-43403P	19970404 (60)
	US 1998-105120P	19981021 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PFIZER INC, 150 EAST 42ND STREET, 5TH FLOOR - STOP 49, NEW YORK, NY, 10017-5612
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 7710
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI **Fluorescein**-based metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same
AB The present invention is directed, in part, to **fluorescein**-based ligands for detection of metal ions, and methods of making and using the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:198597 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Fluorescein**-based metal sensors, and methods of making and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Lippard, Stephen J., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Burdette, Shawn, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Hilderbrand, Scott, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Tsien, Roger Y., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Walkup, Grant K., Hudson, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002106697	A1	20020808
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-901466	A1	20010709 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-216872P	20000707 (60)
	US 2000-216875P	20000707 (60)
	US 2001-284384P	20010417 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOLEY, HOAG & ELIOT, LLP, PATENT GROUP, ONE POST OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2932
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Inhibitors of inflammation and reperfusion injury and methods of use thereof

AB The invention provides a novel class of substituted isoindolinone derivatives. Pharmaceutical compositions, and methods of making and using the compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, prodrugs, or mixtures thereof are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:179252 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Inhibitors of inflammation and reperfusion injury and methods of use thereof			
INVENTOR(S):	Jagtap, Prakash, Beverly, MA, UNITED STATES Southan, Garry, Salem, MA, UNITED STATES Salzman, Andrew, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES Szabo, Csaba, Gloucester, MA, UNITED STATES Ram, Siya, Winchester, MA, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002095044	A1	20020718	
	US 6534651	B2	20030318	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-766053	A1	20010119	(9)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-195622P		20000406	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ivor R. Elrifi Ph.D., Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C, One Financial Center, Boston, MA, 02111			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	1345			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Immunogenic conjugates of Gram-negative bacterial autoinducer molecules

AB The present invention relates to an immunogenic conjugate comprising a carrier molecule coupled to an autoinducer of a Gram negative bacteria. The immunogenic conjugate, when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, forms a suitable vaccine for mammals to prevent infection by the Gram negative bacteria. The immunogenic conjugate is also used to raise and subsequently isolate antibodies or binding portions thereof which are capable of recognizing and binding to the autoinducer. The antibodies or binding portions thereof are utilized in a method of treating infections, a method of inhibiting autoinducer activity, and in diagnostic assays which detect the presence of autoinducers or autoinducer antagonists in fluid or tissue samples.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:122261 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Immunogenic conjugates of Gram-negative bacterial autoinducer molecules			
INVENTOR(S):	Kende, Andrew S., Pittsford, NY, United States Iglewski, Barbara H., Fairport, NY, United States Smith, Roger, Rochester, NY, United States Phipps, Richard P., Pittsford, NY, United States Pearson, James P., Fremont, CA, United States			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6395282	B1	20020528	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-293687		19990416	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-82025P	19980416 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Devi, S.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nixon Peabody LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1633	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Water-soluble rhodamine dye peptide conjugates

AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:81627 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Water-soluble rhodamine dye peptide conjugates
INVENTOR(S):	Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, United States Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, United States Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, United States Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, United States Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Apptera Corporation, Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6372907	B1	20020416
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-661206		20000914 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-433093, filed on 3 Nov 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6191278		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Raymond, Richard L.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Truong, Tamthom N.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Andrus, Alex, Pease, Ann Caviani		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3737		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Ligands for phosphatase binding assay

AB Disclosed are new ligands for use in a binding assay for proteases and phosphatases, which contain cysteine in their binding sites or as a necessary structural component for enzymatic binding. The sulfhydryl group of cysteine is the nucleophilic group in the enzyme's mechanistic proteolytic and hydrolytic properties. The assay can be used to determine the ability of new, unknown ligands and mixtures of compounds to competitively bind with the enzyme versus a known binding agent for the enzyme, e.g., a known enzyme inhibitor. By the use of a mutant form of the natural or native wild-type enzyme, in which serine, or another

amino acid, e.g., alanine, replaces cysteine, the problem of interference from extraneous oxidizing and alkylating agents in the assay procedure is overcome. The interference arises because of oxidation or alkylation of the sulfhydryl, --SH (or --S.sup.-), in the cysteine, which then adversely affects the binding ability of the enzyme. Specifically disclosed is an assay for tyrosine phosphatases and cysteine proteases, including caspases and cathepsins, e.g., Cathepsin K(O2), utilizing scintillation proximity assay (SPA) technology. The assay has important applications in the discovery of compounds for the treatment and study of, for example, diabetes, immunosuppression, cancer, Alzheimer's disease and osteoporosis. The novel feature of the use of a mutant enzyme can be extended to its use in a wide variety of conventional colorimetric, photometric, spectrophotometric, radioimmunoassay and ligand-binding competitive assays.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:34533 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Ligands for phosphatase binding assay
INVENTOR(S):	Desmarais, Sylvie, Lachine, CANADA Zamboni, Robert, Pointe Claire, CANADA Friesen, Richard, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA LeBlanc, Yves, Kirkland, CANADA Dufresne, Claude, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA Young, Robert N., Senneville, CANADA Roy, Patrick, Dollard des Ormeaux, CANADA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Merck Frosst Canada & Co., Kirkland, CANADA (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6348572	B1	20020219
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-69138		19980429 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-964308, filed on 4 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6066715		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-30141P	19961112 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Low, Christopher S. F.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lukton, David
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Durette, Philippe L., Winokur, Melvin, Quagliato, Carol S.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	2383

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for capsases and other enzymes and the use thereof

AB The present invention relates to novel fluorescent dyes, novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of caspases and other enzymes involved in apoptosis in whole cells, cell lines and tissue samples derived from any living organism or organ. The reporter molecules and assay processes can be used in drug screening procedures to identify compounds which act as inhibitors or inducers of the caspase cascade in whole cells or tissues. The reagents and assays described herein are also useful for determining the chemosensitivity of human cancer cells to treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs. The present

invention also relates to novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of type 2 methionine aminopeptidase, dipeptidyl peptidase IV, calpain, aminopeptidase, HIV protease, adenovirus protease, HSV-1 protease, HCMV protease and HCV protease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:19420 USPATFULL

TITLE: Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for capsases and other enzymes and the use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Weber, Eckard, San Diego, CA, United States
Cai, Sui Xiong, San Diego, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Drewe, John A., Costa Mesa, CA, United States
Zhang, Han-Zhong, Irvine, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytovia, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6342611	B1	20020129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-168888		19981009 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-61582P	19971010 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ceperley, Mary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4372
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 20 USPATFULL

TI Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

AB The present invention relates to novel fluorescent dyes, novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of caspases and other enzymes involved in apoptosis in whole cells, cell lines and tissue samples derived from any living organism or organ. The reporter molecules and assay processes can be used in drug screening procedures to identify compounds which act as inhibitors or inducers of the caspase cascade in whole cells or tissues. The reagents and assays described herein are also useful for determining the chemosensitivity of human cancer cells to treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs. The present invention also relates to novel fluorogenic and fluorescent reporter molecules and new enzyme assay processes that can be used to detect the activity of type 2 methionine aminopeptidase, dipeptidyl peptidase IV, calpain, aminopeptidase, HIV protease, adenovirus protease, HSV-1 protease, HCMV protease and HCV protease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:1317 USPATFULL

TITLE: Fluorogenic or fluorescent reporter molecules and their applications for whole-cell fluorescence screening assays for caspases and other enzymes and the use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Cai, Sui Xiong, San Diego, CA, United States
Keana, John F. W., Eugene, OR, United States
Drewe, John A., Costa Mesa, CA, United States
Zhang, Han-Zhong, Irvine, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytovia, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6335429	B1	20020101
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-521650		20000308 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-168888, filed on 9 Oct 1998

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-145746P	19980303 (60)
	US 1997-61582P	19971010 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ceperley, Mary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 28 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4329
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids
AB The invention concerns pyrrolo-[3,2-d]pyrimidine, pyrazolo-[4,3-d]pyrimidine and pyrimidine-furanosides i.e. so-called C-nucleosides of the general formulae I-V ##STR1##

or appropriate derivatives as well as processes for their production.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208994 USPATFULL
TITLE: C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids
INVENTOR(S): Muhlegger, Klaus, Polling, Germany, Federal Republic of
Von Der Eltz, Herbert, Weilheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Seela, Frank, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of
Rosemeyer, Helmet, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6320035	B1	20011120
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-695210		20001025 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1997-929068, filed on 15 Sep 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6174998
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1996-EP1051, filed on 12 Mar 1996

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1995-19509038	19950314

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Riley, Jezia

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin Kahn, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1557
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Water-soluble rhodamine dyes and conjugates thereof
AB The present invention provides novel, water-soluble, red-emitting fluorescent rhodamine dyes and red-emitting fluorescent energy-transfer dye pairs, as well as labeled conjugates comprising the same and methods for their use. The dyes, energy-transfer dye pairs and labeled conjugates are useful in a variety of aqueous-based applications, particularly in assays involving staining of cells, protein binding, and/or analysis of nucleic acids, such as hybridization assays and nucleic acid sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:26041 USPATFULL
TITLE: Water-soluble rhodamine dyes and conjugates thereof
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Linda G., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Graham, Ronald J., San Ramon, CA, United States
Werner, William E., San Carlos, CA, United States
Swartzman, Elana, Alameda, CA, United States
Lu, Lily, Foster City, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PE Corporation, Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6191278	B1	20010220	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-433093		19991103	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Rotman, Alan L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Desai, Rita
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Andrus, Alex, Pease, Ann
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids
AB The invention concerns pyrrolo-[3,2-d]pyrimidine, pyrazolo-[4,3-d]pyrimidine and pyrimidine-furanosides i.e. so-called C-nucleosides of the general formulae I-V ##STR1##

or appropriate derivatives as well as processes for their production. The compounds are in particular suitable as substrates for RNA or DNA polymerases and can thus be incorporated into RNA or DNA oligonucleotides. Therefore the compounds are especially suitable for labelling and for detecting nucleic acids and for DNA sequencing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:8164 USPATFULL
TITLE: C-nucleoside derivatives and their use in the detection of nucleic acids
INVENTOR(S): Muhlegger, Klaus, Polling, Germany, Federal Republic of
Von der Eltz, Herbert, Weilheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Seela, Frank, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of

Rosemeyer, Helmet, Osnabruck, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6174998	B1	20010116
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-929068		19970915 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1996-EP1051, filed on 12 Mar 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Riley, Jezia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 985
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Pyrimidine derivatives
AB A compound having the structure ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 is H or a linker group; R.sup.24 is independently halo or C.sub.1 -C.sub.2 haloalkyl;

R.sup.25 is independently --SH, --OH, .dbd.S or .dbd.O;

A is independently N or C; and

M, taken together with the radical --A--C(--R.sup.25), completes an aryl or heteroaryl ring structure comprising 5 or 6 ring atoms wherein the heteroaryl ring comprises a single O ring heteroatom, a single N ring heteroatom, a single S ring heteroatom, a single O and a single N ring heteroatom separated by a carbon atom, a single S and a single N ring heteroatom separated by a carbon atom, 2 N ring heteroatoms separated by a carbon atom, or 3 N ring heteroatoms at least two of which are separated by a carbon atom, and wherein the aryl or heteroaryl ring carbon atoms are unsubstituted with other than H or at least 1 nonbridging ring carbon atom is substituted with R.sup.6 ;

R.sup.6 is independently H, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkenyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkynyl, NO.sub.2, N(R.sup.3).sub.2, C.tbd.N or halo, or an R.sup.6 is taken together with an adjacent R.sup.6 to complete a ring containing 5 or 6 ring atoms; and

R.sup.3 is a protecting group or H;

and tautomers, solvates and salts thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:167136 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pyrimidine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Matteucci, Mark, Burlingame, CA, United States
Jones, Robert J., Millbrae, CA, United States
Lin, Kuei-Ying, Fremont, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6005096		19991221
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-436991		19950508 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-123505, filed on 17 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5502177
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Houtteman, Scott W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hensley, Max D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1378
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Phosphotyrosine phosphatase inhibitors or phosphotyrosine kinase activators for controlling cellular proliferation
AB A method of inhibiting the proliferation of B cells by using inhibitors of phosphotyrosine phosphatase can be used to regulate the immune response and to treat diseases such as leukemias or lymphomas marked by malignant proliferation of B cells or T cells. Antitumor activity is seen in vivo against tumors and against tumor cell lines. The use of such inhibitors can be combined with radiation, which produces a synergistic effect. Several types of inhibitors can be used, including: (1) compounds comprising a metal coordinate-covalently bound to an organic moiety that can form a five- or six-membered ring, in which the metal is preferably vanadium (IV); (2) compounds in which vanadium (IV) is coordinate-covalently bound to an organic moiety such as a hydroxamate, .alpha.-hydroxypyridinone, .alpha.-hydroxypyrone, .alpha.-amino acid, hydroxycarbonyl, or thiohydroxamate; (3) coordinate-covalent complexes of vanadyl and cysteine or a derivative thereof; (4) nonhydrolyzable phosphotyrosine phosphatase analogues; (5) dephostatin; (6) 4-(fluoromethyl)phenyl phosphate and esterified derivatives; and (7) coordinate-covalent metal-organic compounds containing at least one oxo or peroxo ligand bound to the metal, in which the metal is preferably vanadium (V), molybdenum (VI), or tungsten (VI). Methods of stimulating signaling in T cells and conjugates of a modulator of phosphotyrosine metabolism with a specific binding partner for a B cell surface antigen are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:27669 USPATFULL
TITLE: Phosphotyrosine phosphatase inhibitors or phosphotyrosine kinase activators for controlling cellular proliferation
INVENTOR(S): Schieven, Gary L., Seattle, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5877210		19990302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-465813		19950605 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-189330, filed on 31 Jan 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5565491
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ponnaluri, P.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 42 Drawing Figure(s); 36 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3952
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Anti-picornaviral agents
AB The present invention provides a group of novel compounds that inhibit the proteolytic activity of 3C proteases which are found in picornaviruses, particularly rhinoviruses. In picornaviruses the RNA genome is translated into a single large viral polyprotein precursor. The precursor demonstrates auto-proteolytic activity, cleaving itself into mature viral gene products. Therefore, compounds of the current invention are particularly useful in treating picornaviral infections by interrupting the processing of the viral gene products into mature and infectious viral particles. The current invention also provides a novel process the preparation of compounds of the current invention. The process entails the selective reduction of an imide intermediate representing a marked improvement over processes known in the art for making peptidyl-aldehydes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:124653 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Anti-picornaviral agents		
INVENTOR(S):	Hammond, Marlys, Pasadena, CA, United States Kaldor, Stephen W., Indianapolis, IN, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5821331		19981013
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-598307		19960208 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-86003, filed on 1 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5514778		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tsang, Cecilia J.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lukton, David		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	McClain, Janet T., Cantrell, Paul R.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1534		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Anti-picornaviral agents
AB The present invention provides a group of novel compounds that inhibit the proteolytic activity of 3C proteases which are found in picornaviruses, particularly rhinoviruses. In picornaviruses the RNA genome is translated into a single large viral polyprotein precursor. The precursor demonstrates auto-proteolytic activity, cleaving itself into mature viral gene products. Therefore, compounds of the current invention are particularly useful in treating picornaviral infections by interrupting the processing of the viral gene products into mature and infectious viral particles. The current invention also provides a novel process the preparation of compounds of the current invention. The process entails the selective reduction of an imide intermediate representing a marked improvement over processes known in the art for making peptidyl-aldehydes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	96:38999 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Anti-picornaviral agents
INVENTOR(S):	Hammond, Marlys, Pasadena, CA, United States Kaldor, Stephen W., Indianapolis, IN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5514778		19960507
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-86003		19930701 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chan, Christina Y.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Lukton, David
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cantrell, Paul R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1521
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 20 USPATFULL
TI Pyrimidine derivatives for labeled binding partners
AB A compound having the structure: ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 is an oligonucleotide;

a is 1 and b is 0;

A is C or CH;

X is S, O, NH or NCH.sub.2 R.sup.6 ;

Z is taken together with A to form an aryl ring structure comprising 6 ring atoms wherein the aryl ring carbon atoms are unsubstituted with other than H or at least 1 nonbridging ring carbon atom is substituted with R.sup.6 or .dbd.O;

R.sup.6 is independently H, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkenyl, C.sub.2 -C.sub.6 alkynyl, NO.sub.2, N(R.sup.3).sub.2, C.tbd.N or halo, or an R.sup.6 is taken together with an adjacent Z group R.sup.6 to complete a phenyl ring; and

R.sup.3 is a protecting group or H; and tautomers, solvates and salts thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:25064 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pyrimidine derivatives for labeled binding partners
INVENTOR(S): Matteucci, Mark D., Burlingame, CA, United States
Jones, Robert J., Millbrae, CA, United States
Lin, Kuei-Ying, Fremont, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5502177		19960326
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-123505		19930917 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jones, W. Gary
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Houtteman, Scott
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hensley, Max D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1328
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.